

Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

1. (currently amended) A method for separating a polynucleotide molecule from a population of nucleic acid molecules, the method comprising;

(a) providing a population of nucleic acid molecules comprising said polynucleotide molecule, wherein said population of nucleic acid molecules is genomic DNA or RNA molecules and said polynucleotide molecule includes a first target nucleic acid sequence within 100 nucleotides of a first distinguishing element;

(b) contacting said population of nucleic acid molecules with a first targeting element, wherein said first targeting element binds specifically to said first target nucleic acid sequence of said polynucleotide molecule;

(c) selectively and covalently attaching a first separation group to said bound first targeting element, wherein attachment of said first separation group occurs only if said first targeting element is bound to said first target nucleic acid sequence and said first distinguishing element is within 100 nucleotides of said bound first targeting element;

(d) immobilizing said polynucleotide and said bound first targeting element via said attached first separation group to a substrate, thereby forming an immobilized first targeting element-separation group complex comprising the polynucleotide molecule of step (a); and

(e) removing said immobilized first targeting element-separation group complex comprising said polynucleotide molecule of step (a) from said population of nucleic acid molecules, wherein said polynucleotide molecule remains bound to said immobilized targeting element-separation group following said removal,

thereby separating said polynucleotide molecule of step (a) from said population of nucleic acid molecules.

2. (previously cancelled)

3. (previously amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said first targeting element binds to said polynucleotide molecule at a first target nucleic acid sequence within 20 nucleotides of said first distinguishing element.

4. (previously amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said first targeting element comprises a nucleic acid sequence.

5. (previously amended) The method of claim 4, wherein said first targeting element is an oligonucleotide.

6. (original) The method of claim 5, wherein said oligonucleotide has an extendable 3' hydroxy terminus.

7. (previously amended) The method of claim 6, wherein said first separation group is an immobilizable nucleotide.

8. (original) The method of claim 7, wherein said immobilizable nucleotide is a biotinylated nucleotide.

9. (previously amended) The method of claim 8, wherein said first separation group is attached to said first targeting element by extending said oligonucleotide with a polymerase in the presence of said biotinylated nucleotide, thereby forming an extended oligonucleotide primer containing said immobilizable nucleotide.

10. (previously amended) The method of claim 3, wherein said first targeting element is an oligonucleotide.

11. (previously amended) The method of claim 10, wherein said first separation group is an immobilizable nucleotide.

12. (original) The method of claim 11, wherein said immobilizable nucleotide is a biotinylated nucleotide.

Claims 13-14 (cancelled)

15. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said population of nucleic acid molecules is a population of RNA molecules.

16. (previously amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said first distinguishing element is a single nucleotide polymorphism.

17. (original) The method of claim 1, wherein said substrate is a particle, bead, magnetic bead, or glass surface.

18. (previously amended) The method of claim 1, further comprising

contacting said population of nucleic acid molecules with a second targeting element simultaneously with said first targeting element, wherein said second targeting element binds specifically to a second target nucleic acid sequence in a second polynucleotide molecule, wherein said second target nucleic acid sequence is located within 100 nucleotides of a second distinguishing element, in said population of nucleic acid molecules;

attaching a second separation group to said second bound targeting element;

immobilizing said attached second targeting element via said attached second separation group to a substrate, thereby forming a second immobilized targeting element-separation group complex comprising said second polynucleotide molecule; and

removing said immobilized second targeting element-separation group complex comprising said second polynucleotide molecule from said population of nucleic acid molecules, thereby separating said second polynucleotide molecule from said population of nucleic acid molecules.

19. (currently amended) A method for separating a polynucleotide molecule from a population of nucleic acid molecules, the method comprising;

(a) providing a population of nucleic acid molecules comprising said polynucleotide molecule, wherein said polynucleotide molecule includes a target nucleic acid sequence within 100 nucleotides of a distinguishing element;

(b) contacting said population of nucleic acid molecules with a targeting element attached to a separation group, wherein said targeting element binds specifically to said target nucleic acid sequence, and wherein said separation group comprises an immobilizable nucleotide;

(c) selectively removing said attached separation group from said bound targeting element, wherein removal of said separation group occurs only if said distinguishing element is not present within 100 nucleotides of said bound first targeting element;

(d) immobilizing to a substrate separation groups remaining attached to said targeting element, thereby forming an immobilized first targeting element-separation group complex comprising said polynucleotide molecule from step (a); and

(e) removing said immobilized targeting element-separation group complex comprising said polynucleotide molecule from step (a) from said population of nucleic acid molecules, thereby separating said polynucleotide molecule of step (a) from said population of nucleic acid molecules.

Claim 20 (previously cancelled)

21. (currently amended) The method of claim ~~13~~ 1 wherein said population of DNA molecules is a population of genomic DNA molecules.

Claims 22-38 (previously cancelled)

39. (currently amended) A method for separating a polynucleotide molecule from a population of nucleic acid molecules, the method comprising;

(a) providing a population of nucleic acid molecules comprising at least one polynucleotide molecule, wherein said population of nucleic acid molecules is genomic DNA or RNA molecules, and wherein said polynucleotide molecule includes a target nucleic acid sequence within 100 nucleotides of a distinguishing element;

(b) contacting said population of nucleic acid molecules with an oligonucleotide that binds specifically to said target nucleic acid sequence of said polynucleotide molecule;

(c) selectively and covalently attaching a separation group to said bound oligonucleotide, wherein said separation group comprises an immobilizable nucleotide, and wherein attachment of said separation group only if said oligonucleotide is bound to said target nucleic acid sequence and said distinguishing element is present within 100 nucleotides of said bound oligonucleotide;

(d) immobilizing said bound oligonucleotide via said attached separation group to a substrate, thereby forming an immobilized oligonucleotide -separation group complex; and

(e) removing said immobilized oligonucleotide -separation group complex from said population of nucleic acid molecules, wherein said polynucleotide molecule remains bound to said immobilized oligonucleotide -separation group following said removal, thereby separating said polynucleotide molecule of step a) from said population of nucleic acid molecules.

40. (previously added) The method of claim 39, wherein said oligonucleotide has an extendable 3' hydroxy terminus.

Claim 41 (cancelled)

42. (previously amended) The method of claim 39, wherein said separation group is attached to said oligonucleotide by extending said oligonucleotide with a polymerase in the presence of said biotinylated nucleotide, thereby forming an extended oligonucleotide primer containing said immobilizable nucleotide.

43. (currently amended) A method for separating a nucleic acid sequence of interest from a population of nucleic acid molecules, the method comprising;

providing a population of nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleic acid sequence of interest, wherein said nucleic acid sequence of interest includes a target nucleic acid sequence within 100 nucleotides of a ~~distinguishing element~~ single nucleotide polymorphism;

contacting said population of nucleic acid molecules with a targeting element, wherein said targeting element binds specifically to said target nucleic acid sequence of said nucleic acid sequence of interest;

selectively and covalently attaching a separation group to said bound targeting element, wherein attachment of said separation group occurs only if said ~~distinguishing element~~ single nucleotide polymorphism is within 100 nucleotides of said bound targeting element;

immobilizing said bound targeting element via said attached separation group to a substrate, thereby forming an immobilized targeting element-separation group complex comprising said nucleic acid sequence of interest; and

removing said immobilized targeting element-separation group complex comprising said nucleic acid sequence of interest from said population of nucleic acid molecules, thereby separating said nucleic acid sequence of interest from said population of nucleic acid molecules.

44. (previously added) The method of claim 43, wherein said nucleic acid sequence of interest is an amplified nucleic acid sequence.

45. (previously added) The method of claim 43, wherein the covalent attachment of a separation group occurs through ligation.

46. (previously added) The method of claim 43, wherein the covalent attachment of a separation group occurs by extending an oligonucleotide with a polymerase.

47. (currently amended) A method for separating a fragment of genomic DNA from a population of nucleic acid molecules, the method comprising;

(a) providing a population of nucleic acid molecules comprising a fragment of genomic DNA, wherein said fragment of genomic DNA includes a target nucleic acid sequence within 100 nucleotides of a distinguishing element;

(b) contacting said population of nucleic acid molecules with an oligonucleotide probe that binds specifically to said target nucleic acid sequence in said fragment of genomic DNA;

(c) selectively and covalently attaching a separation group to said bound oligonucleotide probe, wherein said separation group is an immobilizable nucleotide and attachment occurs only if said oligonucleotide probe is bound to said target nucleic acid sequence and said distinguishing element is present within 100 nucleotides of said bound oligonucleotide probe;

(d) immobilizing said bound oligonucleotide probe via said attached separation group to a substrate, thereby forming an immobilized oligonucleotide probe -separation group complex comprising the fragment of genomic DNA of step (a); and

(e) removing said immobilized oligonucleotide probe -separation group complex comprising the fragment of genomic DNA of step (a) from said population of nucleic acid molecules, wherein said target nucleic acid sequence remains bound to said immobilized oligonucleotide probe-separation group following said removal, thereby separating said fragment of genomic DNA from said population of nucleic acid molecules.

48. (previously added) The method of claim 47, where the distinguishing element is a polymorphism.

49. (previously added) The method of claim 47, wherein the polymorphism is a single nucleotide polymorphism.

50. (currently amended) A method for separating a polynucleotide molecule from a population of nucleic acid molecules, the method comprising;

(a) providing a population of nucleic acid molecules comprising said polynucleotide molecule, wherein said polynucleotide molecule includes a target nucleic acid sequence within 100 nucleotides of a distinguishing element;

(b) contacting said population of nucleic acid molecules with a targeting element containing a covalently attached separation group, wherein said targeting element-separation group binds specifically to said target nucleic acid sequence in said polynucleotide molecule;

(c) selectively stabilizing the binding of said targeting element-separation group to said target nucleic acid sequence, wherein stabilization of said targeting element-separation group occurs only if said targeting element-separation group is bound to said target nucleic acid sequence, and said distinguishing element is present within 100 nucleotides of said bound targeting element;

(d) immobilizing said stabilized targeting element via said attached separation group to a substrate, thereby forming an immobilized targeting element-separation group complex comprising the polynucleotide molecule of step (a); and

(e) removing said immobilized targeting element-separation group complex comprising the polynucleotide molecule of step (a) from said population of nucleic acid molecules, wherein said polynucleotide molecule remains bound to said immobilized targeting element-separation group following said removal, thereby separating said polynucleotide molecule from said population of nucleic acid molecules.

51. (previously added) The method of claim 50, where the targeting element is an oligonucleotide.

52. (previously added) The method of claim 50, where the targeting element binds within 20 nucleotides of said distinguishing element.

53. (previously added) The method of claim 50, where the distinguishing element is a sequence polymorphism.

54. (previously added) The method of claim 50, wherein the polymorphism is a single nucleotide polymorphism.

55. (previously added) The method of claim 50, where the targeting element-separation group is an oligonucleotide comprising a biotinylated nucleotide.